NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HISTORY OF THE APPLE TREE,

TO SHOW THAT THEY ARE NATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA, IF NOT OTHER PARTS OF THE U. STATES.

I shall begin with the original Indian apple tree that grew within three miles of the spot of my nativity, say thirty-four miles a little east of north from Philadelphia, called the *Townsend apple*, from the following circumstance.

See Robert Round's History, vol. I, p. 228, that in the same ship with William Penn, in the year 1682, came from London, Richard Townsend; he was a famous quaker preacher, religiously concerned to cultivate the friendship and better the condition of the native Indians; in which concern reports have said that he devoted much time in travelling. For the history of the original apple tree, I have had it traditionally, from the family of Richard Townsend's descendants, who were deemed a family of first rate respectability.

Stephen Townsend, (grandson of Richard) was an elderly and amiable man in my time, and owner of the apple tree. I have heard him relate that his grandfather had been informed by the Indians, that back in the country was a great apple tree, where abundance of Indians collected in the season to live on apples—that with Indian guides he undertook the journey through the wilderness, to pay them a religious visit. When he came there, he was surprised to see so many Indians. There was a spring of good water near by, and an apple tree in an Indian clearing, vastly larger than any he had ever seen in England, heavy loaded with larger and better apples than he had ever seen before—that his ideas were to take up a tract of land there for his descendants, provided the Indians would sell him what was called their good will, or claim to their clearings, which was then customary to give, to support their friendship; to that they agreed, (as to the soil) but no consideration would purchase their apple tree.—That they strictly reserved *to be as free as sunshine to all or any who wanted apples.* That part of the contract, the Townsend family ever faithfully observed; and Stephen Townsend did more, he supported a strong fence round it to keep cattle from the falling apples, and used to haul and throw his buck-wheat straw under the tree, to keep such as fell from high from splitting.

The apples were very large and flat, of a yellow color, striped, and specked with red, of a rich delicious flavor neither very sweet nor sour; generally esteemed to this day, in preference to any other. I have a great plenty of them in my orchard; but I think they are depreciated in size, say one third; but not lost their former delicious flavor, or luxuriant growth of limbs and abundant bearing.

It is now some months upwards of sixty years, since I cut grafts off the original tree, and set them in young trees, from which grafts were brought here.

I never measured the tree, and shall forbear mentioning my ideas of the size or quantity of apples that I have seen under it, lest I may be thought extravagant.

I well remember being there when very young, and a company of the better informed old men were viewing it, and hearing them say, that according to the growth of trees, that apple tree must be much older than Columbus.

From whence the seed of that apple tree, or when the Indians cleared a field round it, is in the dark unknown; it stood on a poor thin gravelly soil, and verifies the maxim, that temperance promotes long life.

Thirty-eight, seven, or six years ago, I heard that venerable tree was fast declining. I wrote to a confidential friend of mine, (near by) that if it died or fell down, to saw it off and count its growth, for the age. His answer was, it turned up by the roots; that they sawed it off and found it so hollow, rotten, and inwardly defective, that nothing could be done to establish the age.

Another native apple tree, I may mention, I have heard the oldest people of my remembrance, say, that it was the practice whenever there was what they called a *new comer*, for the neighbors to unite, go, and make him what they called a *beginning*; that was, grub and clear a small piece of ground—put up a little log-house, and cover it with bark, &c.

There came a man from England, whose name was George Hayworth; his tract was within two miles of where I was born. I have heard some very old men say they were at that first *grubbing*; that the whole tract was thick timber, no sign of Indian clearing to be seen.

While at work, they found a large old apple tree in the woods, overshadowed with forest trees. They united, cleared around it, and made a fence, then pronounced it public property; and as such, it was considered in my time.

From some ancient documents that I have seen, that *improvement* was made in the year 1714.—The tree happened to bear delicious white sweet apples, more early than any other known; as the seeds are generally turned brown in wheat harvest. That tree, although it grew on a fertile soil, never assumed a free, lively, growing appearance; as I have cut grafts from it. It died about the same time of the Townsend tree; also hollow and rotten.

If the Townsend apple have decreased in size, the Harvest sweets have increased; and the trees grow luxuriantly.

Dr. Darwin says, "grafting is the *elongation* of the same tree." I have the consolation of having *re-elongated* two species of original American apple, independent of any seed or affinity with any European apple whatever; and perhaps I may be the only person that has preserved them, as I brought those grafts from the place of my nativity. They have had a general mortality amongst their apple trees.

My orchards would now afford, without doubt, by far more grafts of both kinds, than will ever be wanted; and I have been sorry, many years, that I had no conveyance, to send a box of grafts to my venerable friend, Col. Timothy Pickering.

I wish to hear through the medium of your Farmer, the opinion of your antiquarians—were apples natives of New England?

Should life and health permit me to write again, perhaps I may show a strong hypothesis that apple trees abounded amongst the native Indians in one part of Pennsylvania, for perhaps centuries before the continent was discovered by Europeans.

SAM'L. PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. May 30, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

RAISING WATER.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I wish to ask through the medium of your useful paper, whether water can be raised by means of a pump, from a fountain at a distance, through logs or other conductors? And if it be practicable at all, at what height it can be raised? and what distance? Are earthen or leaden pipes preferable, for conductors? and may not logs be so prepared as to answer every purpose?

It is very difficult to dig wells in this section of the State, by reason of a ledge, which seems to pervade nearly the whole of it.

It seldom breaks out into rugged clifts, but often appears at the surface; and in digging wells, is often found before sinking ten feet. Wells have been dug in the ledge; but the water, although good at first, soon becomes bad. A very sensible alteration is sometimes perceived in the quality of the water in those wells immediately after heavy thunder.

The ledge is generally a lime rock, but not of the purest kind. It lies in thin strata, seldom exceeding six inches in thickness. The strata are nearly perpendicular, inclining south, from five to twenty degrees, perhaps.

In this position, it is very difficult to perforate, as powder cannot be made a very efficient agent. An eligible site for building, is, therefore, a very inconvenient place for procuring good water.

If any means of drawing water from a distant fountain—where that fountain is so low as not to be accessible by the common aqueduct, can be had, which will promise durability, it will add much to the value of many farms in the county of Penobscot.

By answering the foregoing inquiries, you will confer a favor on many in the county of Penobscot, and particularly oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Penobscot, June 4, 1828.

By the Editor. What is called *suction* in pumps is produced altogether by the action or pressure of the atmosphere, on the outside of the pipe or pumpstock in which the water ascends. In order that this pressure on the out-side (which amounts to about fourteen pounds on every square, inch of the surface of the water) may not be counterbalanced by a similar pressure inside of the pipe or pump-stock, it is necessary to exhaust the air, or pump it out of the pump-stock in which the water ascends. It makes no difference whether the channel or water course rises perpendicularly from the fountain, well, or reservoir of water, or be inclined in any angle. One end of a leaden pipe, for example, may be placed in a fountain, and the pipe may be carried or protracted thirty rods more or less, in a horizontal or ascending direction, and the water delivered by pumping it

out at the end farthest from the fountain. Care, must be taken that the pipe be perfectly air tight through its whole extent, and that the end of the pipe through which the water is delivered by the action of the pump is not more than thirty-three feet perpendicular height from the fountain. If the pipe or pump-stock is very long, it may require considerable time and labor to exhaust the air through its whole length, and it has been found by experience that a pipe of nearly half a mile, not carried in a direct line from the well to the place of delivery, is liable to inconveniences. If the pipe waves up and down, the air and water, it is said, will be so distributed in different portions of the pipe that it will not easily be affected by the operations of the piston. Besides, it may be difficult, in a long pipe to prevent the occurrence of some small crevice, which will admit air into the water course, and thus defeat the object. But for small distances, such obstacles need not be apprehended; and the convenience of bringing water in pipes, by suction in a slanting direction to places where wanted, is very great in many cases. Nothing can be more convenient for house keepers, &c. than to have pumps in their kitchens, which will draw water from wells situated at a distance.

When the place in which the water is wished to be delivered is lower that the fountain, a *syphon* may be used, according to principles described in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 345, and vol. vi. page 178.

With regard to the materials for aqueduct pipes or conductors of water, we would observe that whenever it is wished to draw water from some distance, by suction, the pipes must not only be water tight but *air* tight. Lead is perhaps most easily made air tight; and if the water is free from any mineral acid, may be the best material for water pipes. Sometimes, however, water, in its natural state, contains minute quantities of sulphuric or carbonic acids, which would corrode lead, hold it in suspension, or render it soluble in water, thus causing the fluid to become poisonous or at least unwholesome. Tin and cast iron are not liable to the same objections, but it might be difficult to make sheet iron pipes water tight. In common cases, we should give lead the preference for aqueduct pipes; but should be glad to be favored with the opinions of our friends and correspondents on this subject.

ON SWINE, BREEDS, ENGLISH, SPANISH, &c.

BY JOHN HARE POWEL, ESQ.

Powelton, 1824.

Dear Sir—No farm stock is so little regarded, yet there is none more important under particular circumstances than swine. As an appendage to a dairy, their value is generally understood—as the means of increasing and commixing the various items of which barn yard manure is composed, they have not been properly appreciated in this state. In New England where their management has been more skillfully conducted, and their profits as accurately ascertained, some of the most successful farmers, have devoted their attention, and the produce of their lands, almost exclusively to breeding, and fattening hogs. The delicate food, which they supply for the tables of the rich, the nutritious and frugal repast, which they afford to the industrious poor, would make them, it would be supposed, objects of sufficient regard, to produce the sort of attention, which the dictates of interest alone would beget; yet we have scarcely found except on the estates of a few gentlemen in New England and New York, anything like an approach to the systematic, and regular course, which a profitable piggery, as much as a profitable dairy, requires.

There are many distinct breeds of swine, with peculiarities as determined, and properties as fixed, as those which characterize any race of domesticated quadrupeds known. In England, every county almost has a separate breed designated by its name, occasionally affected by the peculiar management of the breeder by whom it has been reared although in this country, in the common language of the farmers, we hear of the English breed, as if it were a distinct race. The Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Suffolk, Sussex, Staffordshire, and Norfolk, are the families with which we are most familiar, and are perhaps best fitted for general use. To Mr Parsons and Mr Prince, of Massachusetts, we are indebted for breeds of pigs which have been the basis of some of the best crosses we possess. Their varieties as well as the other, which I have enumerated, and most of the families which have been derived from them, do not afford flesh, with the fine grain, and delicate flavor, sought in our markets. Their carcases have not sufficient proportion of muscle to fat. Some shades of difference have been effected by the introduction of Mr Cobbett's breed, which uniting all the perfections of the best of the others in smallness of bone, early maturity and great disposition to become fat, possess other advantages, smallness of entrails, great fleshiness in the hams, and greater delicacy in the flavor of the meat.

To Commodores Chauncy and Stewart, we owe the introduction of some excellent families of Spanish hogs, which when crossed, with those of Mr Parsons's and Mr Prince's stock produce the variety I have seen. The late Mr Tomlison possessed a large stock of swine which I had derived from individuals of the breeds I have named. The high prices, at which they were sold at public vendue, in some instances exceeding twenty dollars per head, evince the estimation in which they are held by the practical farmer, whose purchases were regulated by Mr. Tomlison's sales of pork from the stall. I am, &c.

JOHN HARE POWEL.

Jonathan Roberts, Esq
President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

RATS.

Last year I had my smoke house so visited by rats, that they appeared to threaten destruction to all my bacon, and even damaged some of it after it was hung up and nearly smoked. I set a number of traps of several different sorts; and when I caught a rat, it appeared, as the old woman said of the flies, when she killed one, as if there came two or three to bury it. I had recourse to arsenic, but without much success; and I saw in your valuable work a publication of the cork experiment, I would not have had faith to try it, but that I had known it kill dogs. I then fried a composition of things which I knew the rats were fond of, and fed them on it two nights in succession; the next day I prepared the cork, and chopped it about the size of large duck shot. I then fried it in the same sort of materials as before, and the two first nights they preyed on it tolerably well; and the third night not so much, and in about six days and nights they all disappeared. And what is very strange, we never found one dead. I am perfectly satisfied that not one fourth of those sagacious animals ever got a taste of the fried cork; but those that got troubled with it, must have alarmed and carried off the rest. Now you must know that this has been done more than ninety days, and I beg you to excuse my not telling you of it sooner; but the fact is, I was afraid that their absence was too good company to last, but I see no sign of any as yet; therefore think the experiment worth trying through the United States, as they are troublesome boarders.—*American Farmer.*

From the American Farmer.

ON WASHING WOOL ON THE SHEEP'S BACK.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—I observed is the American Farmer of the 16th inst. Mr Dickinson's account of the manner of washing wool on the sheep's back in Ohio.

The process described by him is the old method practised in New England by our forefathers, and is still the practice with many. But since the introduction of fine sheep, the people of this region have improved upon the old system. As the improvement is considered of importance, both in regard to saving of labor, and, what is of more consequence, the better cleansing of the wool, I will give you some account of it.

We build a vat near some pond or stream, where the water can be let into it in sufficient quantity; a very small stream will answer. The vat is 34 inches deep, 12 feet long and 4 feet wide, and elevated at the upper end 4 inches, and for convenience ought to be *sunk* into the ground one half its depth. On one side is the pen for the sheep before washing, the vat forming a part of the enclosure. On the other side a platform or walk of boards or plank is laid, connected to and level with the top of the vat, extending to the grass ground, on which one stands to tag and receive the sheep after washing. The water is let in at the upper end of the vat, by a trough made by nailing two strips of boards about six inches wide on to the side of a plank, say fifteen inches wide; the lower end of the trough is to be twenty inches higher than the surface of the vat. To perform the labor to advantage three hands are requisite; one to put the sheep into the vat, one to stand in the vat and wash, and one on the platform as before described. From eight to ten sheep are continually in the vat, and the one longest in is washed first.

Thus the wool has sufficient time to soak, so that when the animal is conducted by the man in the vat under the stream of water pouring from the trough, the dirt is immediately washed out.

Squeezing the wool when washing is considered bad policy and ought to be avoided, as it will prevent much of the dirt from escaping. Every part of the animal should be brought under the pouring stream, which opens the wool and washes it as clean as water can make it.

In this way one hundred and twenty sheep may be thoroughly washed in an hour; that is at the rate of two each minute; and the labour in putting in and taking out is very trifling, and the man in the vat is the only one exposed to be wet, and him much less than every person employed in the old way—and besides this, the wool

will be from six to ten per cent. cleaner, and as Mr Dickinson very justly remarks—"The farmer need not fear washing money out of his pocket into that of the manufacturer, as it adds greatly to the reputation of his wool to have the fleeces well washed." The place which we occupy is located beside a very small stream, and the whole expense of fixing it some six years since, was not over five or six dollars, and as many as fifteen or twenty farmers wash their sheep there. This is the season for washing sheep with us, and we farmers take some encouragement from the tariff bill recently passed by Congress. In regard to wool we think the duty high enough, but the manufacturer will doubtless need some further encouragement, which they will doubtless receive hereafter, as the principles of the American system forms one of the strong pillars necessary to the support of every free government.

Respectfully, yours,

SAM'L HURLBUT, Jr.

Winchester, Con. May 29, 1828.

COFFEE.

An interesting analysis of coffee was made by Mons. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the household of Napoleon, when Emperor; from which it appears, that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, a concrete essential oil, some albumen, and a volatile aromatic principle, with a portion of lime, potash, charcoal, and iron. Roasting develops the soluble principles. Mocha coffee, is, of all kinds, the most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it be drunk, and that the roasting be moderate. Dr. Moseley, in his learned and ingenious treatise, states that "the chemical analysis of coffee evinces that it possesses a great portion of mildly bitter, and lightly astringent gummous and resinous extract, a considerable quantity of oil, a fixed salt, and a volatile salt. These are its medicinal constituent principles. The intention of torrefaction is not only to make it deliver those principles, and make them soluble in water, but to give it a property it does not possess in the natural state of the berry. By the action of fire, its leguminous taste, and the aqueous part of its mucilage, are destroyed; its saline properties are created, and disengaged, and its oil is rendered empyrenmatical. From thence arises the pungent smell, and exhilarating flavor not found in its natural state.

"The roasting of the berry to a proper degree, requires great nicety. If it be underdone, its virtues will not be imparted, and in use it will load and oppress the stomach; if it be overdone, it will yield a flat, burnt, and bitter taste; its virtues will be destroyed, and in use it will heat the body, and act as an astringent. The closer it is confined at the time of roasting, and till used, the better will its volatile pungency, flavor, and virtues, be preserved.

"The influence which coffee, judiciously prepared, imparts to the stomach, from its invigorating qualities, is strongly exemplified by the immediate effect produced on taking it when the stomach is overloaded with food, or nauseated with surfeit, or debilitated by intemperance, or languid from inanition.

"In vertigo, lethargy, catarrh, and all disorders of the head, from obstructions in the capillaries, long experience has proved it to be a powerful medicine; and in certain cases of apoplexy, it has been found serviceable even when given in clysters, where it has not been convenient to convey its effect to the stomach. Mons. Malebranche restored a person from apoplexy by repeated clysters of coffee.

"Du Four relates an extraordinary instance of the effect of coffee in the gout; he says, Mons. Deverau was attacked with the gout at twenty-five years of age, and had it severely until he was upwards of fifty, with chalk stones in the joints of his hands and feet; he was recommended the use of coffee, which he adopted, and had no return of the gout.

"A small cup or two of coffee, immediately after dinner, promotes digestion.

"With a draught of water previously drunk, according to the eastern custom, coffee is serviceable to those who are of a costive habit."

The generality of the English families make their coffee too weak, and use too much sugar, which often causes it to turn acid on the stomach. Almost every housekeeper has a peculiar method of making coffee; but it never can be excellent, unless it be made strong of the berry, any more than our English wines can be good, so long as we continue to form the principal of them on sugar and water.

Count Rumford says, "coffee may be too bitter—but it is impossible that it should ever be too fragrant. The very smell of it is reviving, and has often been found to be useful to sick persons, and to those who are afflicted with the head-ache. In short, every thing proves that the volatile, aromatic matter, whatever it may be, that gives flavor to coffee, is what is most valuable in it, and should be preserved with the greatest care, and that, in estimating the strength or richness of that beverage, its fragrance should be much more attended to, than either its bitterness or astringency. This aromatic substance which is supposed to be an oil, is extremely volatile, and escapes into the air with great facility, as is observed by its filling the room with its fragrance, if suffered to remain uncovered, and at the same time losing much of its flavor."—*Philip's History of Vegetables.*

LEAD MINE.

It is now about two years since a vein of lead ore was accidentally discovered on a barren tract of land in the town of Eaton, N. H. on the borders of this state, a few miles west of Saco River. A certain proportion of the mine was disposed of some time since to a gentleman of Boston, on condition that he should spend a specified sum in commencing operations, to ascertain the expediency of working the mine. A shaft of forty feet has since been sunk and a large quantity of ore extracted, the value of which has been tested and found to average about 75 per cent. in weight of pure lead. A barrel of it received here a few days since, weighed *one thousand and four pounds;* (the barrel was of the common size of those used for putting up pork.) This quantity was recently taken from the mine and is supposed to contain nearly 90 per cent. of lead. The proprietors have a fair prospect of finding the mine a profitable concern.

KNEADING MACHINE

I have seen here (in Geneva) a kneading-machine, so simple and effectual, as to make it deserving notice. A deal box, two feet long, one foot high, and one wide, turning on its long axle (it does not run through the box, but is screwed on each end,) by means of a crank at the end, which a child may turn: one side opens on hinges, the inside is divided by means of one or two moveable partitions for different sorts of bread at one time. The lump of dough is thrown in, and the crank turned in the manner of a coffee-roaster. No hooks or bars or any thing inside; a hissing noise, occasioned by the carbonic gas escaping, indicates the working of the dough; and in about half an hour (less in warm weather) it is fit for the oven. The fault, if any, is that the bread is too much raised: I need not say that this is a much cleaner process of bread-making than the common one. This machine, neatly executed, with its stands, iron fastenings, &c., costs, at Lausanne, forty shillings sterling; one might be made any where, and, however coarsely, it would answer the same purpose.—*Simon's Switzerland.*

Medicine.—Professor Delpech of Montpelier, asserts that six thousand soldiers, afflicted with the itch, were cured in a few days "by washing their bodies twice a day first with soap and water, and afterwards with a solution of the sulphuret of potash (about four drachms of the sulphuret to a pint of distilled or fresh rose water.") The Professor also states, that he has discovered, by comparative trials made in the hospital at Montpelier, that olive oil, rubbed over the skin, will as speedily cure those labouring under the disease, as the most powerful sulphurous preparations in common use. He says, that one hundred soldiers were entirely cured in an average period of seventeen days by this treatment.

Season of blossoms.—Our horticultural friends have been extremely polite in sending us some of the splendid products of their gardens. Yesterday, a lady of New-Jersey conferred the special honor of presenting a cluster of roses, comprising *fourteen* beautiful buds growing upon a single stem, the crimson petals just beginning to peep through their green envelopes. This morning Mr. Parmentier brought us, from his rural and tasteful retreat on Long Island, a most brilliant bouquet, composed of a great variety of roses and other flowers of gorgeous hues and delicious fragrance. Blessed be the hands that thus occasionally strew with flowers the editorial path which is too often beset with thorns!—*N. Y. Statesman.*

The Season.—The hay harvest was so abundant, the last season, that farmers generally predicted that the crop would be short, the present season. These predictions, we think, will not be fulfilled. The growth of grass is luxuriant, and, judging from present appearances, the first crop of hay will not be inferior to that of last year. Grain promises well. The growth of Indian corn is very slow, owing to the cold and wet weather. The depredations of the crows have been more extensive than usual. The farmers say that these birds are much more bold and active in cloudy than in fair weather.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

An English gentleman now at Lockport, Niagara co. is engaged, when in his own country, in planting and cultivating American forest trees, such as the black walnut, sugar maple, white elm, &c. He is getting out plank, from trees of the largest size, to recommend his nursery.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

From the Lancaster Gazette.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Though the season for transplanting trees has elapsed, your paper of last week may become a source of injury, loss, and disappointment to some of your readers, when that season shall return. The extract from the New York American, if not very attentively read, will not correct, but confirm and strengthen the erroneous opinion, too prevalent among farmers, that when a tree is transplanted, not only its life, but its health and vigor may be preserved, with all its top, or head, whatever loss it sustains in its roots. Sir Henry Stuart, referred to in the extract, speaks of trees transplanted with *all* their roots retained. Being a gentleman of fortune, the expense of moving a valuable tree was not considered; the proper apparatus must be prepared, and the tree, with all its roots, must take the station his fancy points out. The roots being preserved, the top requires no diminution.

As trees ordinarily are transplanted in this vicinity, the price, the cost of moving them, is a primary concern. A tree is taken from the forest, it is brought to the destined spot, the ground prepared, and the tree is set, for one shilling, and the laborer makes high wages, and seeks employ in thus transplanting trees! What is the consequence? what is the labor? Having broken the ground at the tree with his hoe, the axe is sturdily applied—every root of considerable size is cut off within a foot or two of the body, while a few smaller ones are left to sustain and nourish the whole tree. Not unfrequently, nine-tenths of the roots are left were the tree stood. Now I ask, can the remaining tenth part furnish a current of sap, sufficiently strong and active, to spread over the whole surface, which all the roots did but supply as nature required? Can this tenth part perform, not only its own part, but also that of the other nine? It cannot. Let the whole top remain, and in this case, there can be but feeble, very feeble foliage, and probably none. *The sap that rises will be dried up by the sun.*

Whatever theorists may allege to the contrary, my opinion is sustained by various indisputable facts. The vigorous healthy apple tree, from which the whole top is removed for the insertion of grafts, frequently dies of plethora. The food is prepared and brought forward for the nourishment of all the natural branches—there are no mouths to drink or receive it. Here and there a little scion relishes and enjoys a very small quantity, the remainder stagnates—the stock is drowned, turns black, and perishes. This I have often seen. Experience has convinced observing men, that where scions are set in a vigorous tree of considerable size, the farmer should be three years in removing the natural branches. This reasoning is strictly applicable to the transplanted tree. The roots which take a new station, should not be taxed above their means. If half the roots are cut off, why oblige them to support more than half their branches? It appears to me rational to let roots and branches be proportioned, in the second position, as nature proportioned them in the first.

Having paid much attention to this interesting subject, I am satisfied there is little danger of removing too many branches from a tree transplanted, if depredation has been boldly made upon its roots. If it needs more receptacles for the sap furnished, it provides them without labor.

It is peculiarly gratifying to the observing traveller in this vicinity, to see the taste, the enterprize, liberality, and patriotism, which a few spirited and benevolent individuals have displayed, in lining so many of our streets and villages with double ranges of rich and well chosen forest trees. But little exertion is now necessary, to render each of our public roads a delightful promenade in a very few years. When in future, the weary traveller, after being scorched and broiled in an open road, on a sultry summer day, shall realize the refreshing air of a long, smooth, and shady street; he will bless the memory of that public benefactor, whose liberality provided such a prospect and such an innocent luxury, for public and private enjoyment.

From Loudon's Encyclopedia.

THINNING CROPS.

The thinning of seedling crops, Marshall observes, "should be done in time, before the young plants have drawn one another up too much.—All plants grow stronger, and ripen their juices better, when the air circulates freely round them, and the sun is not prevented from an immediate influence; an attention to which should be paid from the first appearance of plants breaking ground. In thinning close crops, as onions, carrots, turnips, &c. be sure that they are not left too near, for instead of reaping a greater produce, there would be a less. When they stand too close, they will make tall and large tops, but are prevented swelling in their roots; better to err on the wide side, for though there are fewer plants, they will be finer and better flavored,"

Thinning the leaves of fruit-trees. "The leaves," Abercrombie observes, "have too essential an office as organs of growth to the entire plant, to be lightly parted with; and where the climate is not deficient in heat, compared with the habitat of the plant, or the portion of the year in which its season for vegetating falls, their shade is more likely to be serviceable than detrimental, even in the last stage of fruiting. Thus, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, and other species whose full term of fructification is more than comprehended in our summer, reach perfect maturity, and acquire the color proper to each, though ever so much covered with leaves; whereas for those kinds which ripen with difficulty here, because the direct rays, and most intense reflection of the sun, is scarcely equal to the heat in the shade during the full summer of their native climate,—it is proper, when the fruit has nearly attained its full size, and is naturally losing its absolute greenness, to remove some of the leaves which shade it too much. Were the leaves thinned sooner, it would prejudice the growth of the fruit; and should they even now be swept off unsparingly, the growth of the year's shoots might be arrested.—The leaves which cover the fruit, whether peaches, grapes, late pears, or other exotics, must be removed gradually; that is, at two or three times in the course of five or six days; otherwise the unusual full heat of the sun darting upon the fruit, would occasion the rind to crack."

Nicol says, "My practice has been, as the fruit begin to color, to pick off every leaf that may overhang them; thus very much enhancing their beauty and flavor. In late seasons, if the leaves of wall-trees hang longer than usual, they may be brushed off, in order to let in the sun and air the better to ripen the wood. This brushing, however, should be cautiously performed, never brushing much at a time. The leaves should not be forced off violently. Some use a common stable broom for this purpose; but a better instrument is a hazel, or strong willow withe, or a small smooth cane. The shoots from which the leaves are to be displaced, should be gently stroked upwards, and outward; but never the reverse way, else there is danger of hurting the buds. Trees exposed to the wind seldom require this care; but sometimes espaliers may, and if so, the same course is to be pursued as above."

Thinning stone-fruits.—Thinning the over-abundantly set fruit on apricot, nectarine, peach and plum trees, is a necessary duty; as many of these, in good seasons, set more than they can nourish or bring near to perfection. This thinning, however, must be cautiously performed, and by degrees. If the trees have set their fruit very thick in particular parts only, such parts should be moderately thinned out now, and the other parts not yet. But if the fruit be very quickly set all over the tree, let it be generally thinned off to half its extent at this time; deferring the final thinning till the stoning be over; that is, till the shells be quite hard, and the kernel be formed.—For most trees, especially those anywise unhealthy, drop many of their fruit in the time of stoning; so that the thinning had better be performed at two or three different times; always observing to reserve the fullest, brownest, and best-formed fruit. Stone-fruits must be again looked over in June, and a few more fruit thinned off where too thick; and the final thinning must take place in July, when the stoning of stone-fruits is over, and previously to their beginning to swell off for ripening.—*Nicol.*

IMPORTANCE OF ROTATION OF CROPS IN GARDEN GROUND.

Garden ground in general, being successively cropped with vegetables very near akin in nature to each other, and from the frequent application of manure, soon becomes a receptacle for worms, maggots, and other vermin, which prove destructive to the roots of carrots, onions, cauliflowers, and other tender vegetables, from which they are always free in new soils, or ground that has never been cropped before with such vegetables. The garden ground at *Errol* has been occupied as a garden for upwards of a century, and consequently is subject, in common with other old gardens, to the attacks of several species of vermin. This first induced me to try to remove this evil by a *rotation of cropping*; and the most rational method that presented itself was, to follow strawberries that had been four or five years planted, with onions; and artichokes that had stood the same time, with carrots; for the caterpillars do not choose to attack either the onion or carrot. This plan I found to succeed, and I have now practised it with uniform success for nine years.

Cauliflower and brocoli roots may be preserved from the effects of worms by watering the drills well with soap-suds before planting, and occasionally afterwards; this not only prevents the worm, but encourages the growth of the plants, and in some measure prepares the ground for other vegetables subject to the same sort of attack.—*Caledonian Horticultural Society.*

The Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania has issued proposals for a five per cent. loan of two millions of dollars, for *Canal and Rail Road purposes*; the principal to be redeemable after 1852.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The following extract from the "Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, &c. in relation to the growth and manufacture of silk," whilst it shows that, at an early period of our history, this valuable article was advantageously cultivated in the State of Virginia, excites our regret that so important a pursuit should have been abandoned. We hope to see it resumed, not only in Virginia but throughout the Union.—*Nat. Intel.*

History of Silk in the United States.—The culture of silk first commenced in Virginia. Upon the settlement of that colony it was deemed an object of the first importance; and the attention of the settlers was strongly directed to it by the British Government, by which silk-worm eggs, white mulberry trees, and printed instructions, were sent over and distributed. King James the First, in the 20th year of his reign, having doubtless seen the defeat of his plan to encourage the silk culture at home, was induced to attempt it in Virginia; and "having understood that the soil naturally yielded store of excellent mulberries," gave instructions to the Earl of Southampton to urge the cultivation of silk in the Colony, in preference to tobacco, "which brings with it many disorders and inconveniences." In obedience to the command, the Earl wrote an express letter on the subject to the Governor and Council, in which he desired them to compel the colonists to plant mulberry trees, and also vines. Accordingly, "as early as the year 1623, the Colonial Assembly directed the planting of mulberry trees; and, in 1656, another act was passed, in which the culture of silk is described as the most profitable commodity for the country; and a penalty of ten pounds of tobacco is imposed upon every planter who shall fail to plant, at least, ten mulberry trees for every hundred acres of land in his possession. In the same year a premium of 4000 pounds of tobacco* was given to a person as an inducement to remain in the country, and prosecute the trade in silk; and in the next year a premium of 10,000 pounds of tobacco was offered to any one who should export £200 worth of the raw material of silk." About the same time, 5000 pounds of the same article, was promised "to any one who should produce 2,000 pounds of raw silk in one year." The act of 1656, coercing the planting of the mulberry trees, was repealed in the year 1658, but was revived two years after; and the system of rewards and penalties was steadily pursued until the year 1666, when it was determined that all statutory provisions were thereafter unnecessary, as the success of divers persons in the growth of silk and other manufactures, "evidently demonstrated how beneficial the same would prove." Three years after, the legislative encouragements were revived; but subsequently to the year 1669, the inteferance of Government seems entirely to have ceased.—The renewal of the premiums after the act of the year 1658, was doubtless owing to the recommendation of Charles II: for, in the year 1661, among the instructions given to Sir William Berkely, upon his re-appointment as Governor, and while in England on a visit, the King recommended the cultivation of silk, and mentioned, as an inducement to the colonists to attend to his advice, "that he had formerly worn some of the silk of Virginia, which he found not inferior to that raised in other countries. This remark is probably the ground of the tradition, mentioned by Beverly that the King had worn a robe of Virginia silk at his coronation.

The revived encouragement given by the Colonial Legislature to the culture of silk, had the desired effect. Mulberry trees were generally planted, and the rearing of silk worms formed a part of the regular business of many of the farmers. Major Walker, a member of the Legislature, produced satisfactory evidence of his having 70,000 trees growing in the year 1664, and claimed the premium. Other claims of a like tenor were presented the same session. The Eastern part of the State abounds at present with white mulberry trees, and it is to be hoped the People will see their interest in renewing the culture of silk.

* In the early settlement of Virginia, tobacco was the circulating medium, the substitute for money, as sewing silk is, in part at present, in Windham county, Connecticut.

HEMLOCK.

Very few of the countless varieties of plants whose blossoms wave by the way side, or flourish on the margin of the stream, are to be avoided, or can be regarded without admiration and pleasure. One, however, possesses most deleterious properties, and has been noted as a poison from antiquity. Its easy and certain power of destroying life, have recommended it for use in prisons of arbitrary rule, from the tribunal of the Athenian Areopagus, to the court of the Spanish Inquisition. Its mild and lethargic operation have established it not only as the instrument of the executioner, but the agent of the suicide. A species of this plant, emigrating from Europe, is now common about road sides, and in waste grounds; especially in those parts of the country which have been long settled. The frequent instances of deplorable accidents resulting from its use, show that its deleterious properties are unknown, or too often neglected. In general appearance the plant has a resemblance to the carrot when shooting up to bear seed. It is commonly found in bunches and rises to the height of four, five, or six feet, and produces clusters of minute flowers of a dull white, from June to November.

Dr. Bigelow speaks of the poisonous effects as very different on different individuals;—varying with the temperament of the person, the age and place of growth of the plant and other circumstances. Generally, dizziness, nausea, diminished power of vision, faintness and muscular weakness are described as the consequences of its operation. This plant is often eaten by children either from carelessness or ignorance. The papers on our table contain two instances, where death has followed the dangerous repast. While our legislature are proposing the destruction of the vegetable enemies of the harvest, it would be well if they would take measures to exterminate these treacherous weeds creeping round the habitations of man, to steal away life; and better still, if they were attacked by every person who discovers them intruding on the frontiers of his possessions. *Worcester Ægis.*

New Invention.—Mr Pliny Welmer of York, Livingston co. has invented and put into operation, a machine for making barrel staves which takes them from the log; and prepares them for the truss hoop. It will with the attendance of a man and one boy, dress three thousand six hundred staves per day. A day's labor in the usual way is we understand, two hundred.—The value of this invention in a country where so many barrels are used, must be immense.—*Rochester Observer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1828.

Extracts from Knight's Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear.

The properties which constitute a good apple for cider, and for the dessert, are seldom found in the same fruit, though they are not incompatible with each other. The firmness of the pulp, which is essential in the eating apple is useless in the cider fruit, in the best kinds of which it is often tough, dry, and fibrous; and color which is justly disregarded in the former is generally indicative of the first good qualities in the latter. Some degree of astringency also, which is injurious to the eating fruit, is always advantageous to the other. Amongst the endless variety of kinds, which are found in Herefordshire, very few ever deserved the attention of the planter, and the greater part of those are only capable of attaining a proper state of maturity in very warm situations. When the rind and pulp are green, the cider will always be thin, weak, and colourless; and in whatever soil it may have grown, almost always possess color with either strength or richness.* The substances which constitute the strength and body in this liquor generally exist in the same proportion with the color, though there does not appear to be any necessary connexion between the tinging matter and the other component parts.

The apple being most easily propagated by grafting, the means of obtaining proper stocks must be amongst the first things to occupy the attention of the planter. A preference has generally and justly been given to those raised from the seeds of the native kind, or crab, as being more hardy and durable than those produced from the apple.

The offspring of some varieties of the crab, particularly of those introduced from Siberia, vegetate much earlier in the spring than other trees of the same species; and thence the inexperienced planter will probably be led to suppose, that such stocks would accelerate the vegetation of other varieties in the spring, and tend to produce an early maturity of fruit in autumn. In this, however, he will be disappointed. The office of the stock is in every sense of the word subservient;† and it acts only in obedience to the impulse it receives from the branches; the only

* I have discovered since the last edition of this work was published, that the specific gravity of the juice of any apple, recently expressed, indicates with very considerable accuracy the strength of the future cider.

† "The stock giveth aliment, but no motion to the grafts."—*Lord Bacon.* The keen and inquisitive mind of this extraordinary man appears to have penetrated deeply into the nature of vegetation; and in this, as in other branches of knowledge, to have anticipated the discoveries of succeeding generations. He has suggested the idea of improving fruits, by combining the excellencies of different kinds, and conceives this to be practicable, though he says it cannot be done by grafting; because the graft "overruleth" the stock. [NOTE]. To Lord Bacon, also belongs the remarks that the lives of trees are greatly prolonged, when their branches are frequently taken off.

NOTE. But the nature of the fruit is to a certain extent, affected by the nature of the stock. Miller says, decidedly, that crab stocks cause apples to be firmer, to keep longer, and to have a sharper flavor; and he is equally confident, that if the breaking pears be grafted on quince stocks, the fruit is rendered gritty or stony, while the melting pears are much improved by such stocks. This, according to Neill, is scarcely to be considered as inconsistent with Lord Bacon's doctrine, "that the scion overruleth the graft quite, the stock being passive only;" which, as a general proposition remains true; it being evident that the scion, bud, or inarched shoot is endowed with the power of drawing or forming from the stock that peculiar kind of

qualities, therefore, which are wanting to form a perfect stock, are vigor and hardiness.

In collecting the seeds to sow, it must be remembered, that the habits as well as the diseases of plants are often hereditary, and attention should be paid to the state of the tree from which the seeds are taken; it should be large and of free growth, and rather in a growing state than one of maturity or decay. The crab trees which stand in cultivated grounds, generally grow more freely and attain a larger stature than those in the woods, and therefore appear to claim a preference.* The seeds should be taken from the fruit before it is ground for vinegar, and sown in beds of good mould an inch deep. From these the plants should be removed in the following autumn to the nursery, and planted in rows at three feet distance from each other, and eighteen inches from each plant. Being here properly protected from cattle and hares, they may remain till they become large enough to be planted out; the ground being regularly worked and kept free from weeds.

A difference of opinion appears always to have prevailed respecting the quality of the soil proper for a nursery; some have preferred a very poor, and others a very rich soil; and both perhaps are almost equally wrong. The advocates for a poor soil appear to me to have been misled by transferring the feelings of animals to plants, and inferring that a change from want to abundance must be agreeable and beneficial to both. But plants in a very poor soil become stunted and unhealthy, and do not readily acquire habits of vigorous growth when removed from it. In a soil which has been highly manured, the growth of young apple trees, generally indicates the utmost exuberance of health and vigor. These are, however, usually the forerunners of a disease, and the "canker's desolating tooth," blasts the hopes of the planter. I have seen many instances, in the black rich mould of an old garden, where young trees of the native crab could scarcely preserve their existence; and such mould appears almost equally fatal to the peach and nectarine trees. It has been justly remarked by Evelyn, that annual plants, having only a short time in which they are to fulfil the intentions of nature, readily accept any assistance from manure, and are rarely injured by the excess of it; but that trees, being formed for periods of long duration, are injured when† attempts are made to accelerate their early growth by the stimulus of a large quantity of nutriment.

In choosing a situation for a nursery, too much shelter or exposure should be equally avoided;—and a soil nearly similar to that in which the trees are afterwards to grow should be selected if it can be obtained. Pasture ground or unmanured meadow, should be preferred to old tillage, and a loam of moderate strength, and of considerable depth, to all other soils.

nourishment which is adopted to its nature, and that the specific characters of the engrafted plant remain unchanged, although its qualities may be partially affected. The famous Baldwin apple is said not to be so fine a fruit as it has been, and its deterioration is attributed to the influence which the stocks have exercised over the scions by which it has been propagated.—*Editor of the N. E. Farmer.*

* I believe that this remark may be extended to every species of forest tree, and that the offspring of a stunted oak, the hardy tenant of a Welsh mountain; and of another tree of the same species, the more fortunate and gigantic inhabitant of the deep rich loam and mild climate of Herefordshire, would each retain a large portion of the acquired character of their parent, wherever planted.

† I have some good reasons to believe that an excess of highly nutritive and stimulating food is highly injurious to young animals, as well as to young trees, though it seems the fashion of the hour amongst medical men to think otherwise.

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AN INSECT WHICH ATTACKS PEAR TREES.

We have lately seen in the garden of S. P. Gardner, Esq. of Summer-street, Boston, certain insects which were new to us, and of which we had never before seen nor heard of any description. They were small green worms, we should judge not more than three eighths of an inch in length, and a proportional diameter. They seemed to have emerged from the ground at and near the foot of several large and fine trees, and were attempting to ascend the trees. They were, however, prevented from accomplishing this object by a fortunate expedient of Mr. Gardner. By raising a small mound of earth about the trunk of the tree of three or four inches high, and its sides somewhat steep, a barrier was presented against the petty invaders, which they could not surmount. Many of them lay at the foot of the mound, apparently exhausted with their efforts to ascend it. Others in the act of climbing, would loose their foot hold, or balance, and fall back a part of the way, remaining in *statu quo*, apparently deliberating what further steps to take with regard to their ultimatum. They exhibited as much perseverance, but not so much success as Hannibal in crossing the Alps; and, probably, met with a defeat as fatal to them as was that of Jean d'Acre to Bonaparte.

It is not improbable that the means adopted by Mr. Gardner, (namely, raising a small steep mound of earth about the trunk of a tree) might be useful in defending against the canker worm, if begun in season, and properly persevered in. There were a few canker worms in company with the insects above mentioned, which were alike unable to pass the obstacle which a very small accumulation of earth presented. We should be glad to learn more of this insect, and to be informed whether it is a novelty, and nondescript, or an old, and to some people well known offender.

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DISTEMPERED PEACH TREES.

Many peach trees in this vicinity appear to be laboring under a disorder of which we have seen, heard or read of no previous description. The leaves become fungous, bloated, dropsical, exuding a slimy or mucilaginous substance; in some instances, dropping from the boughs. The fruit has, (we believe) generally, remained in its place, though, in some cases, we are told it has already fallen, and in all cases, where the leaves are materially injured, the fruit must suffer more or less. We have examined some of these distempered leaves with a microscope, but have been able to detect no insects depredating on them. Probably the disorder may be termed a blight, originating in cold easterly winds, and damp weather; but we should be glad to obtain facts and opinions from our connoisseur-cultivators on this subject.

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NEWS.

London advices have been received to May 14. By these it appears, that *Russia declared war against Turkey* on the 26th of April last. No authentic account of the actual invasion of Turkey has yet been received; but reports of such invasion have been and are on the wing.

Capt. Foster, a companion of Capt. Parry, in one of his expeditions towards the north pole, has sailed from England, with three vessels under his command, on a voyage of discovery in the southern hemisphere, with intentions of approximating the south pole as near as possible.

CANADA THISTLES.

The Fathers of our ancient Commonwealth, feeling the importance of showing their wisdom by enacting numerous laws for "the public good,"—have, at almost every season since our remembrance, employed a considerable part of their time in regulating the birds, fish, and reptiles within their jurisdiction. They must spend so much time at the metropolis, and what can be more useful, interesting, or profitable, than to legislate on these and similar subjects? But the fish, poliwag, and Militia laws have been handled over so much, in years past, may have grown rather stale; and fears were entertained that the present session of the Legislature would terminate a week or two sooner than usual, for want of sufficient business to act upon. But "necessity," says the old proverb, "is the mother of invention;" and happily it has so proved at the present time. By reference to our legislative journal, it will be seen that an Act has been brought on the carpet to prevent the spreading of Canada Thistles.—How this object is to be effected we are unable to say, having never seen the bill which has been formed for that purpose:—it is presumed however, that it is not intended absolutely to forbid their growing, where no means are used to prevent it; and even if it should, ten to one the Thistles would not regard it; and in that case something must be done by the occupants of the land on which they establish themselves.—A cheap and effectual way of destroying them, root and branch, is to mow them when in full flowers, and scatter a small quantity of fine salt on their stumps.—The salt will penetrate through the pith to the roots, and utterly destroy all on which it falls.—This method has been tried in several instances within our knowledge, and we never knew it fail of entire success. As the Thistles can be destroyed in this way in half the time and for half the expense it would cost to do it by *law*, we hope those of our Agricultural friends who are troubled with these uncomfortable neighbors will at least make a trial of the above method to free themselves from their company.—*American Advocate.*

By our advertising columns, it will be seen that a Pamphlet has been issued from the Press, on Comparative Agriculture. It is from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Burton of Rawdon, and was one of the essays on that subject, offered to the "Society for the encouragement of the arts and sciences" at Quebec. It is well adapted for the instruction of the Canadian Farmer and Emigrant, as it points out in a very judicious manner the different systems pursued in Great Britain and Canada.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Grafting.—The Philogeorgic Society of Naples has offered a prize of twenty-five sequins to the author of the best paper on the following question: viz. "To establish, by facts, if the graft occasions any modification of the plant grafted; and *vice versa*, if the plant exercises any influence on the organization of the graft; with respect to plants and grafts of the same, or of different species and forms." The prize is to be adjudged in the year 1829.

SCOTT'S LEGACY.

John Scott, Chemist, late of Edinburgh, by his will, made in the year 1816, bequeathed the sum of $4000 in the funded three per cent. stock of the United States, to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, to the intent, "that the interest and dividends to become receivable thereon, should be laid out in premiums to be distributed amongst ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions, but no such premium to exceed $20;—and that therewith shall be given a copper medal with this incription: 'To THE MOST DESERVING.'" The Select and Common Councils, by an ordinance passed November 22d, 1821, intrusted "*The Philadelphia Society for the promotion of Agriculture,*" with the distribution of the aforesaid premiums and medals, for the term of five years; and on the 25th January, 1827, they renewed the ordinance for a further period of seven years. Successive committees of the Society were appointed to attend to the business, by which the following premiums have been awarded:—

1822.—I. To Samuel Goodwin, for a Front Door Lock—$20.

II. To Dr. James Ewing, for a Screw-cock Hydrant—a medal and $20.

III. To Coleman Sellers, for a simple and effectual Cupping Instrument—a medal and $20.

IV. To Thomas Barnitt, for a Press to force out the unnecessary quantity of tar absorbed by yarn, in the manufacture of cordage—a medal and $20.

V. To Isaac Conard, of Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, for a simple and effectual Barrow to plant Indian corn—a Medal and $20.

VI. To George Harper, for two Drills, one for potatoes, and one for seeds—$10.

VII. To William Shotwell, for an easy Garden Weeder—$5.

VIII. To Robert Welford and James H. Deas, for an improved Plane with frictionless rollers, for planing floors—a Medal and $20.

IX. To Daniel Neill, for a Vertical Printing Press—a Medal and $20.

X. To James Gardette, dentist, for three mechanical improvements in his profession; which are highly commended in Europe and the United States; and for a simple Lever instrument, for the easy and expeditious extraction of teeth, and stumps of teeth—a Medal and $20.

XI. To Jonathan Nichols, of Providence, (R. I.) for the portable Carriage Spring Seat—a Medal and $20.

XII. To John Meer, for a Razor Strop—a Medal and $20.

XIII. To Mrs. Frances Jones, for an Improvement in the apparatus for making patent Lint—$20.

1825.—XIV. To Benja. Freymuth, for a very ingenious Chamber Alarm Bell, which can be attached to a watch—a Medal and $5.

XV. To John C. Jenckes, of Providence, (R. I.), for an Apparatus to enable persons with fractured limbs to be moved in their positions in bed, without injury—a Medal and $20.

1827.—XVI. To Robert Eastman, of Brunswick, Maine, for an Improved Rotary Saw-machine, for sawing clap boards—a Medal and $20.

XVII. To Joseph Woodhouse, of Otsego county, New York, for a Paper-cutting Machine—a Medal and $20.

XVIII. To Abraham Corl, of Pugh town, Chester county, Pennsylvania, for a Drill for clock and watchmaker's work—a Medal and $20.

XIX. To Joel Taylor, of Danbury, Connecticut, for an apparatus for dying hats—a Medal and $20.

XX. To Daniel Powles, of Baltimore, for a bedstead which can be put up and taken down by any person, owing to the peculiar construction of the joints, and is proof against insects.

XXI. To Daniel Powles, for a Stirrup, which effectually prevents the foot from sticking, in case a person is thrown from a horse—a Medal and $20.

XXII. To James Cooper and Thomas Barnitt, for a Hat-finishing Apparatus—a Medal and $20.

XXIII. To the Messrs, Terhoeven, brothers, of Philadelphia county, for an Apparatus which winds the silk from the cocoons, and twists and doubles it at one operation—a Medal and $20.

All the inventions for which premiums have been awarded, are in actual use, and highly approved of. The Committee invariably require certificates of the originality and utility of the inventions, or improvements for which claims for premiums are made; and descriptions of them correctly written, and in clear language, accompanied by drawings in perspective, and in detail when necessary to illustrate them. Models of some of the foregoing machines are in possession of the Society, and the operation of most of them have been witnessed by the Committee. Where the invention is a composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, and to preserve in the cabinet of the Society, are required. To these rules of conduct, they, during the last year, added the following for the purpose of affording every possible chance of detecting any attempt at interference on the part of claimants, with the inventions of others. After having satisfied themselves of the utility of an invention, and resolved that it is worthy of a premium, they advertise that in three months it would be awarded, unless satisfactory testimony should in the mean time be brought forward to prove its want of originality. This regulation, which it is believed is altogether novel, it is the intention of the Committee to continue, as constituting the best guard in their power to adopt against deception.

The present Committee consists of
James Mease, M. D. *V. Pres. of the Phi. Agr. Soci.*
Robert Hare, M. D. *Profes. of Chem. Univ. Penn.*
James Donaldson, *Presid. of the Franklin Institute.*
S. W. Conrad, *Lecturer on Mineralogy and Botany.*
William Hembel, and William Phillips.

The Salem, (Mass.) Historical Society are making arrangements for celebrating their next annual meeting with greater ceremony than usual, on account of its being the 200th year since the landing of Govenor Endicott at Naumkeag. Mr. Justice Story has been requested and has consented to deliver a discourse on the occasion. The landing was made on the 6th of September, 1627 and the celebration is to take place on the 18th of that month, this year, allowance being made for the change made from old to new style.

Cucumber Seed, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a further supply of Green and White Turkey, White Spined, Long Prickly, and small West India Girkin Cucumber Seed—the latter is a fine sort for pickling, and should be planted soon.

A Gardener

Who understands the business, wants a situation. Good recommendations can be produced. Inquire at the New England Farmer office. 3t june 20

Barefoot and Serab.

These two valuable animals, which have been sent to this country by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, will, for the present season, stand at Brighton.—They are young, and have been highly celebrated in England. The pedigree of Barefoot, a chesnut horse, is as follows.

FOALED 1820.

Barefoot, by Trump, dam Rosamond by Buzzard, out of Roseberry, sister to Huley and Tartar, by Phenomenon, out of Miss West by Matcham—Regulus—Crab—Childers—Bastd.

In 1822, when at Pontefract, sweepstakes of 20 gs. each, for two years olds—11 subs.. Barefoot beating Harpooner.

In 1823, York Springs St. Ledger, of 25 gs. each, 6 subs.—Barefoot beating four others.—A, Pontefract sweepstakes of 30 guineas each ten feet, 10 subscribers. Barefoot beating Palatine.

In 1823, the Doncaster great St. Ledgers, of 25 gs. each, 80 subscribers. Barefoot beating 11 others.

In 1823, at New Market, Barefoot won a handicup plate value £50, beating Tressilhan and five others.

In 1824, at Ascot Heath, Barefoot walked over for the Swinlas stakes, of 25 sovereigns each 3 subs.

In 1825, at Lancaster, the gold cup, value 10 gs. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns, 17 subs. of all ages. Barefoot beating Lottery and two others.

In 1826, at Manchester, Handicup stakes of 30 sovereigns each, 10 ft. with 20 sovereigns added—6 subscribers—Barefoot beating two others. At Lancaster, the gold cup, value 100 gs. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, 9 subs.—Barefoot beating two others.

SERAB, (a beautiful bay Horse.) FOALED IN 1821.

Got by Phantom out of Jesse, by Totteridge—Her dam Cracker by Highflyer, out of Nutcracker, by Matcsum.

In 1824, won the New Market stakes, 50 gs. each, 21 subs.—Serab beating four others.

In 1825, at the New Market Craue meeting, the stakes, 100 sov'ngs. 7 subs. Serab beating two others. The same year, Spring meeting, Serab won Handicup sweepstakes, 100 sov'gs. 6 subs. beating three others.

In 1826, Serab won Kings Plate, 100 gs. beating 30 others.

In 1827, Stocton, Serab won the gold cup. j.13

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	3 50	4 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	95 00	97 50
Pearl, first sort,	"	105 00	107 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	1 00	1 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel.	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 2, new,	"	7 50	7 75
BUTTER, inspected No. 1, new,	pound.	10	12
CHEESE, new milk,	"	9	10
Skimmed milk,	"	2	4
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 25	5 37
Genesee,	"	4 87	5 12
Rye, best,	"	3 12	3 25
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	52	56
Rye,	"	53	55
Barley,	"	60	70
Oats,	"	32	43
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.		10
LIME,	cask.	70	1 00
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 50	2 75
PORK, new, clear,	barrel.	18 00	19 00
Navy, mess, new,	"	13 50	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 87	2 00
Orchard Grass,	"		5 00
Fowl Meadow,	"		4 00
Rye Grass,	"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"		5 00
Red Top	"		1 00
Lucerne,	pound.		50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"		50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	11	12
French Sugar Beet,	"		1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	42	45
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	25	30
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	33	40
Merino, half & quarter washed	"	30	35
Native, washed,	"	26	28
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	45	50
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	28	30
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	"	38	40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"		10
whole hogs,	"		6
VEAL,	"	5	8
MUTTON,	"	5	12
POULTRY,	"	scarce	
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	10	12
Lump, best,	"	15	17
EGGS,	dozen.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		70
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOS,	"	30	37
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

HINTS TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

Superintend in person as much of your business as practicable, and observe with a watchful eye, the management of what is necessarily committed to the agency of others.

Never lose sight of the powerful influence of example, and be careful in the management of your concerns, to recommend by your own personal practice uniform habits of active, interested and persevering diligence to those in your employ.

Be prompt and explicit in your instructions to your agents, and let it be understood by them that you expect they will execute the same in strict conformity thereto

Let no common amusements interfere or mingle with your business; make them entirely distinct employments.

Dispatch at once, if possible, whatever you may take in hand; if interrupted by unavoidable interference, resume and finish it as soon as the obstruction is removed.

Beware of self-indulgence, no business can possibly thrive under the shade of its influence.

Do not assume to yourself more credit for what you do, than you are entitled to, rather be content with a little less; the public mind will always discover where merit is due.

Familiarize yourself with your books, keep them accurately, and frequently investigate and adjust their contents. This is an important item.

Cultivate domestic habits, for this your family if you have one, has a strong and undeniable claim; besides, your customers will always be best pleased when they find you at home, or at the place of your business.

Never let hurry or confusion distract your mind or dispossess you of self-command.

Under the influence of such habits as these, with a suitable dependance on Providence for a blessing on the labor of your hands, you will have a good foundation to rest your hope upon, for success in whatever business you may be employed in.

Md. Republican.

Those who think to obtain excellence by imitation should never forget the remark of Lord Bacon, that—"Waters never rise higher than the fountain-head." Imitators may improve the method, but they do not contribute to intellectual proficiency; they may polish the form, but they make no addition to the matter.

There never was a hypocrite so disguised but he had some mark or other to be known by."

One servant too many makes all the rest idle.

Flying.—A fellow has been gulling the cockneys, by giving out that he would fly over Westminster Hall, &c. after the manner of Icarus.—One of the crowd, waiting for this sight on Westminster Bridge, inquired of a neighbor, "pray who was Icarus?" to which the reply was, "the son of *Diddle-us*," I believe.—*London pa.*

Reputation.—The way, according to Socrates, to obtain a good reputation, is to endeavor to *be* what you desire to *appear*. "Men," observes Shakspeare also, "should be what they seem."

A pretty girl was lately complaining to a friend that she had a cold, and was sadly plagued in her lips by chaps. "Friend," said Obadiah, "thee should never suffer the *chaps* to come near thy lips."

Employment of Time.—The hours of a wise man are lengthened by his ideas, as those of a fool are by his passions. The time of the one is long, because he does not know what to do with it. So is that of the other, because he distinguishes every moment of it with useful or amusing thoughts—or, in other words, because the one is always wishing it away, and the other always enjoying it.

Addison.

Mr. Johnson is exhibiting, at the Coffee house, a newly invented Settee, which is admirably adapted for the usual purposes of such an article of furniture; and by a very simple contrivance, it is made to deploy and form "a bed by night."—Whether used as a bedstead or settee, it is a highly ornamented piece of furniture—very light, and especially useful, we should suppose, on board of steam boats, and to be desired in almost any family. The changes are easily wrought, and when the bedstead is no longer required, nothing more than a highly finished chair back settee, with any desired decorations, is observable.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Craniology and political economy.—The pretensions of modern political economy as a science, may be well explained in the language of Blumenbach, applied to another modern science of a very similar character. When the celebrated professor was asked what was his opinion on craniology, he thus expressed himself:—

"There is much in it that is true, and much that is new; but that which is true is not new, and than which is new is not true."

Preserving crystals of salts.—M. Deuchar, in a communication to the Wernerian Society, mentions that crystals of effloresent and deliquescent salts can be preserved from decay if the air in the jars in which they are kept is impregnated with oil of turpentine. This is effected by pouring a very small quantity of the oil over the bottom of the jar.

THE TIMES.

It is an undoubted fact that the times are getting better, and that in New York, money is beginning to circulate with more freedom. And the reasons are obvious. No great remittances to England are making for goods for the fall sales. The importation exceeds at present by many packages what it was up to the same period last year. The high premium for bills has begun to draw specie from the Spanish main, and even from Europe, into our ports. Produce maintains a healthy rate, and cotton is getting up to the prices of 1824. Stocks are rising daily as may be seen by the quotations. Now what is there to prevent a reaction to the late pressure? We predict that the banks will circulate their bills without fear of a drain. Real Estates will rise, and money will be plenty.—*Albany Paper.*

The extensive Horticultural and Flower Garden of Mr. Parmentier, a short distance beyond the Turnpike Gate, on the road leading to Jamaica, is now clothed in all its beauty. The foliage of the choice fruit trees and shrubbery which border and adorn this spacious garden, is now most perfect, and the great variety of splendid flowers, tastefully arranged, which present themselves to the eye, when viewed from his *Rustic*, afford a most pleasing and enchanting spectacle. The freshness and fragrance of the air is felt by all whom business or pleasure call that way.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

MILLET.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store,

50 bushels of Millet of *superior quality*: gentlemen in want of this article are requested to call and examine it.

Also, a further supply of Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Fowl Meadow, Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Ruta Bagn, Russian Flax, Lima Beans, &c. with several new varieties of Turnip Seed from Europe, including the Yellow Malta, Yellow Stone, Yellow Aberdeen, &c. A few barrels fresh White Mustard Seed.—Also, Green Citron, Pine Apple, and Pomegranate Musk Melons; Carolina and Long Island Water Melons.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a few pounds of Long White Summer Naples Radish, a variety highly esteemed in the Southern States.

Gunpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 23 to 50 cts. per pound—Shot—Balls—Flints and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the *Dupont Powder Store*, No. 65 Broad street—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

☞ The Du Pont sold as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "*E. Copeland, jr. Boston*," on the head of the cask tf March 14

Valuable Stock.

For sale, 7 Heifers, 2 and 3 years old, raised from some of the best Cows in this State, by Denton. Five of them have brought Calves this spring, and bid fair to make excellent milkers. They were selected by the present owner from the best of his stock, to be kept on his own farm, and are offered for sale in consequence of his having disposed of his farm. They are worthy the attention of any farmer who wishes to obtain good stock.

Also, 2 Horse Colts, 1 and 2 years old, by the imported horse Roman, from excellent mares, well known in this city. Apply to the publisher of the N. E. Farmer. june 6

Bull Bolivar.

The high bred imported Improved Short-horned Bull Bolivar, will stand at the subscriber's stable in Charlestown, Mass. Price $5 for each cow for the season. This bull was selected by Mr Coates, the keeper of the Herd Book, without limitation of cost, for the use of the Powelton stock, and is so highly valued by Col. Powel, that he has always refused to sell him, and has consented to part from him but for a season, considering him in form, points, and pedigree, equal to any animal to be had in Great Britain.

Bolivar is red and white, is not three years old, and has never been forced; yet he gifts immediately behind his fore legs 7 feet 8 inches. The singular neatness of his shoulder, the straightness of his back, the width of his loin, the smallness of his head, neck, and offal, the quickness of his gait, together with the well known character of his family as dairy stock, render him one of the most desirable males for improving our neat cattle, that can in any country be found.

SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr.

Ornamental Flowers.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a large variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of six and a quarter cents each; likewise done up in packages comprising 20 varieties, each sort being labelled, at $1 per package.

Field Beans.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store two barrels of small white prolific Field Beans, raised in Milton, Mass.—They are of fine quality, free from any mixture, the seed being selected, and are all of the growth of 1827.

This day published,

And for sale by S. G. Goodrich, No. 141, Washington-street,

THE LEGENDARY—Vol. I.

Consisting of Original pieces in prose and verse, principally illustrative of American history, scenery, and manners. Edited by N. P. Willis.

It is proposed to continue this work, and to publish a volume once in 3 or 4 months, if the encouragement is sufficient. The volumes will be sold separately—price $1,25 per vol. j. 6

For Sale.

A valuable real estate in Milton, pleasantly situated, 9 miles from Boston, on the turnpike road leading from Boston to Taunton, Bridgewater and New Bedford, containing about 300 acres of the variety of lands, and fruit suitable for a good farm, well watered, with good substantial and convenient buildings. Said farm is calculated to suit a gentleman of taste—or an enterprising young man for a milk establishment, being an excellent grass farm. The purchaser may have with the buildings from 100 acres to the whole. Purchasers are requested to come and examine the soil and crop at this season; possession may be taken at any time from this to the first of April next. Conditions liberal. For further particulars inquire of the publisher of the N. E. Farmer.

Milton, June 10, 1828.

Published every Friday, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.